

A photomultiplier has a dynode cascade arranged radially rather than axially. Effective dynode area thereby can increase through the cascade, leading to improved linearity of response, and the axial length of the device can be reduced. The dynodes are sections of a set of toroids and may be formed as a layer of secondary emissive material such as caesiated antimony on a monolithic sintered cast or otherwise moulded or machined block of insulating material. This novel form of dynode construction can also be used in other photomultiplier or electron multiplier configurations.

(Figure 2)